

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

VOL. V.

DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

NO. 14.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

D. B. BOUST.

Office, on Sacramento Street, Dutch Flat.

TERMS:

For one year, (in advance) \$6 00
"Six months, " " " 3 50
"Three months, " " " 2 50
Single copies, " " " 25

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ENQUIRER CALENDAR, 1864.

1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feb.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mar.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Apr.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
May.	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
June.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
July.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Aug.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Sept.	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
Oct.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nov.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dec.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1865.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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Office in Court House, Main street, Dutch Flat.
Aug 20-11

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may 14-11

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aug 14, 1864-11

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DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT ON THE SPECIFIC CONTRACT ACT.

CARPENTER VS. ATHERTON—NO. 415.

The defendant made and delivered to plaintiff his contract in writing, bearing date the 2d of April, 1864, by which for a valuable consideration he promised to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$500 on demand, in United States gold coin. Some time afterwards the plaintiff duly demanded payment of the sum of money due on this contract in the kind of currency specified therein—the defendant refused to pay in gold coin; but subsequently, and before this action was commenced, tendered and offered to pay to the plaintiff certain United States notes, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of the principal and interest due to the plaintiff. The United States notes so tendered were issued under and in pursuance of an Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an act to authorize an additional issue of United States notes and for other purposes, approved July 11th, 1862. By this act the notes so tendered were made lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except as therein otherwise provided. The defendant by his answer pleaded the tender of these United States notes for payment of the amount due, and brought the same into court with his answer, ready to be paid to the plaintiff. The plaintiff demurred to the answer on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense and specified as causes of demurrer: First—That the United States notes tendered are not money, and the plaintiff was not, nor is, by law obliged to receive the same in payment of the money due him. Second—That by the contract on which the action was brought, the defendant promised to pay the sum of money due the plaintiff in gold coin of the United States, and the defendant does not aver a tender of the amount due in such coin. The demurrer was sustained, and at the same time leave was granted to defendant to amend his answer which he declined to do, whereupon the Court ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff have and recover against the defendant the principal and interest due, and the costs of the action, specifying the amount thereof, payable in gold coin of the United States; and it was further ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff have execution to enforce the collection of such judgment, with the interest which might accrue thereon, and that such execution specify, direct and provide that the judgment and all accruing interest shall be collected only in gold coin of the United States. The defendant has appealed from this judgment, which brings up the case to be considered upon certain alleged errors that are assigned in a well drawn bill of exceptions, presenting the whole case upon its real merits.

The exceptions taken to the rulings and judgments of the court raise the question as to the validity of the act of the Legislature of the State passed on the 27th April, 1863, commonly called the Specific Contract Law, in so far as its provisions relate to the points involved in this controversy. (Laws of 1863, pp. 687.) The second section of this act provides that in an action on a contract or obligation in writing for the direct payment of money, made payable in a specified kind of money or currency, judgment for the plaintiff, whether the same be by default or after verdict, may follow the contract or obligation, and be made payable in the kind of money or currency specified therein. The third section of the act provides that the execution to be issued on such judgment shall state the kind of money or currency on which the judgment is payable and shall require the sheriff to satisfy the same in the kind of money or currency in which it is made payable, and that the sheriff shall refuse payment in any other kind of money or currency, and in case of levy and sale of the property of the judgment debtor, he shall refuse payment from any purchaser at such sale in any other kind of money or currency than that specified in the execution.

It is a cardinal rule in the construction of statutes that every reasonable intent must be to be made in support of their validity. (Morris vs. The People, 3 Denio, 381; *ex parte* McCollum, 1 Cow., 564; Fletcher vs. Peck, 1 Cranch, 87; People vs. Supervisors of Orange, 17 N. Y. Rep., 241.) But whenever it is clear that the legislature has transcended its powers in the passage of an act which is repugnant to the paramount law, it is among the most important duties of the judicial authorities to declare the invalidity of the act so passed. (Adams vs. Howe, 14 Mass. 365; Fletcher vs. Peck, 1 Cranch, 87.) By the laws of the land the country is furnished with three kinds of money—gold, silver and United States notes—as media of exchange. Money made by the coinage of gold or silver is a legal tender as described law in the discharge of obligations which are to be satisfied by the payment of money in general terms. And we have held, in *Lick vs. Faulkner* and in other cases, that the notes of the United States issued by the authority of the laws of the National Legislature form a lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of private debts. But it does not follow that every kind or any kind of money which by law is a legal tender in the payment of debts may be tendered in satisfaction of every obligation capable of performance by the transfer and delivery of property in satisfaction of it. In *Lick vs. Faulkner*, we said, upon good authority, that gold and silver are commodities, the value of which is estimated by the value of other things, in the same manner as that of the latter is estimated by the value of gold and silver. This quality or character of the precious metals is not destroyed by their division into parcels bearing the impression of the mint possessing a specific value ascertained and regulated by positive law. If one agrees generally to pay or deliver to another a given number of dollars, he may perform his contract by the payment of the specified sum in any kind of dollars which are recognized as such and made a legal tender for the purpose by the law of the land, for by doing so he will fill his engagement according to its letter. But if he contracts for a valuable consideration to pay his debt in a particular kind of money, his obligation cannot be discharged in accordance with his stipulation by payment in a different kind of money; and though by the usual rules of the common law he could not be compelled to perform specifically that which he had promised, yet in morals his obligations to do so are in no degree diminished. Courts of equity, from an early period, have exercised jurisdiction enforcing the specific performance of contracts, for the reason that the courts of common law, though recognizing the obligation of the parties to a contract to perform their respective parts of it according to its terms, could not afford this remedy to the party injured by the non-performance of the other. At law, the party dis-

appointed by the breach of the contract was compelled to be satisfied with money as a substitute for the thing for which he had contracted, and to which he was in justice entitled. The money recovered in such cases, by way of damages, was considered as a substantial equivalent for the injury sustained by the breach of the contract; and upon this subject Judge Story says: It is against conscience that a party should have a right of election whether he will perform his covenant, or only pay damages for the breach of it. (Story on Eq. Jur., 717, A.)

Contracts relating to real property embrace by far the most numerous instances in which the jurisdiction of a court of equity may be invoked to administer the remedy of specific performance. But this species of remedy has not been limited to the enforcement in terms of agreement relating to lands. It has been in many instances extended to enforcing specifically contracts relating to personal property and also to the performance of personal acts thought in such cases peculiar circumstances must exist to call forth the remedial agency of the Court. The reason assigned for the universal exercise of this jurisdiction as to contracts respecting land, and not in relation to agreements concerning personal property, is not because of any distinction between realty and personality, but because in the former case damages at law cannot be regarded as a complete and adequate remedy for breach of the contract, while in the latter a compensation in damages is deemed commensurate with the injury sustained; but whenever a violation of a contract relating to personal property cannot be correctly estimated in damages, or whenever, from the nature of the contract, a specific execution of it is indispensable to justice, a court of equity will not refuse its aid. (Duff vs. Fisher, 15 Cal., 381; Willard's Eq. Jur., 271, 280; Fells vs. Reed, 3 Vesey, 70; Sullivan vs. Zuck, 1 Maryl. Ch. Decisions, 60; Waters vs. Howard, 121; Barr vs. Tapsley, 1 Wheat, 152; Phillips vs. Berger, 2 Barb., and 8 Barb., 128; Stuyvesant vs. The Mayor of New York, 11 Paige, 414, 427; Story's Eq. Jur., sections 712 to 720. The man who contracts to sell and convey lands is under no greater obligation morally to perform his agreement than he who agrees, for a valuable consideration received, to deliver to the purchaser personal property which he has sold to perform his. If there be no distinction between the two cases, let the learned cause resolve it, for if on this point we are in error, we need to be instructed.

The act of the Legislature, by authority of which the judgment in this case was rendered, is remedied in its nature, affording to the party who may be justly entitled to the performance of the contract in terms, the means of enforcing it. The right to its enforcement is consistent with good faith and with the dictates of a scrupulous and exact justice. Then, is the Legislature competent to provide for the creditor a remedy to compel his debtor to do what he has solemnly and deliberately bound himself to do? On this point there can be no doubt, unless the Act under consideration is in derogation of the Laws of Congress making United States notes lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of debts. Upon the solution of this question our judgment must necessarily depend. Before a Court, duly appreciating the measure of its duty, will declare an act of the Legislature invalid, as contravening the laws of Congress, a case must be presented in which there can be no rational doubt. (*Ex parte* McCollum, Com. 504.) For it is not on slight implication and vague conjecture that the Legislature is to be pronounced to have transcended its powers and its acts to be considered void. Fletcher vs. Peck, 6 Cranch, 87. It is insisted on the part of the appellant that as the Acts of Congress making United States notes lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of private debts is the paramount law; therefore such currency is adequate for the discharge of all debts which are to be satisfied by the payment of money. This is so, as we have already observed, in respect to debts that are payable in money generally; but as to the contract which is the foundation of the judgment in this case it is more than a contract for the payment of money merely. It goes to the extent of defining by what specific act the contract shall be performed. By the admitted and settled rules of law such a contract can be performed according to the agreement of the parties only by the payment of the kind of money specified. Is there anything in law or morals opposed to such a contract? If not, what objection can there be to enforcing it in case its voluntary performance is refused?

That a creditor may have uses for money of a particular kind, the Acts of Congress making United States notes lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of debts, seem to have contemplated. He may have to pay duties on imports and debts beyond the Territorial communities where United States notes are the usual media of exchanges, as verified by every day's experience. The importer of merchandise must have gold and silver money to pay the duties imposed by law on his importations. With such means only can he discharge his pecuniary obligations to the Government. He must have mercantile money for the purchase of such merchandise, because the paper currency of the Government will not answer his purpose abroad. The importation of goods from foreign countries is a lawful trade, which Congress under the Constitution may regulate and has from time to time regulated. By what means is the merchant who is engaged in this species of trade to provide for his necessities—that is, for the payment of his debts abroad and his duties on imports at home—unless by securing payment from his debtors in the kind of money which he needs and without which he must abandon the business in which he is engaged. Perhaps it will be answered that he must sell his goods for ready money, and not upon a credit, and thus secure a price in gold and silver, and the purchaser from him must in his turn also sell for like ready money in order to be furnished with the means to pay the importer, and the consumer must also provide himself with the same kind of money, let it be derived from what source of industry it may, to pay for the goods he may need for consumption. If the owner of property may sell the same for metallic money, to be paid concurrently with the sale and delivery of it, we can see no reason why he cannot sell for the same kind of money to be paid at a future day. A sale on credit is by the customs and laws of trade recognized as legitimate, and is deemed to be consistent with good conscience and sound morals.

It is sometimes argued that the Act of the Legislature under consideration discriminates invidiously to the discrediting of United States notes. We are unable to perceive wherein. There is certainly nothing in the Act itself that

can justify any such inference. If such a charge were made against the Act of Congress making United States notes lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of certain debts, it might be maintained with more seeming plausibility that Congress itself has limited the uses to which the notes can be applied, and has provided expressly that in certain cases gold and silver money shall be used within the United States for the discharge of pecuniary obligations, and thus by implication at least, has recognized an existing necessity for the employment of gold and silver money for the excepted cases. But even in this we cannot perceive that any unjust discrimination is made between the different kinds of money. With the people of some countries trade can be carried on by the use of silver money with greater convenience and advantage than with gold coin. Yet it cannot be said that the merchant who furnishes himself with silver for his purposes, thereby discriminates to the prejudice of gold. The argument that the Act in question unjustly distinguishes between metallic and paper money, if valid as an objection to contracts for the direct payment of a particular kind of money upon a credit given, is equally so as to sales made for the same kind of money paid at the time. It would be illogical to hold that the effect in the one case is more or less detrimental to the credit of United States notes than in the other. Arguments of the character which we have here noticed are too obviously fallacious to require even the attention which we have devoted to their refutation.

Again: The man of means, actuated by patriotic motives to aid the Government, or for the purpose of legitimate investment, may desire to accumulate United States notes with the view of exchanging them for bonds of the Government, payable within the time, and bearing the rate of interest specified and provided in the Act of Congress. Is there, or can there be any good reason why he may not provide for the desired supply by securing payment from his debtors in the kind of money that would serve his purpose? Is not the end which he seeks lawful, and are not the means legitimate to the end? The acts of Congress relating to the national currency comprehend all kinds of money, and the various provisions of these acts must be considered as construed *in pari materia*. By this course it will be readily seen and appreciated that while United States notes are by the sovereign behest made lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of debts, except in the instances specified, gold and silver money is equally by force of positive law a legal tender in the payment of all debts and is also recognized as an indispensable currency for purposes to which government notes cannot be applied, and therefore the inference is logical if not inevitable, that Congress did not design that these acts should interfere to prevent men from contracting for any particular kind of money which they might need.

Whatever, in the estimation of men engaged in monetary transactions, may be the difference in value between gold and silver money and the paper currency of the Government of the same denominations, we cannot say judicially that a gold or silver dollar is of greater or less value than a United States note of the same denomination, and we doubt if a case could be presented to a court of justice which would authorize evidence of a difference in the value of the two kinds of money. A Court would be placed in an anomalous and absurd predicament in listening and giving heed to evidence designed to establish, as a fact, that the dollar is worth more or less than another. (Woods vs. Bullens, 6 Allen's Rep. 516.) By an act of the Congress of the United States, passed 1853, silver money, consisting of half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes, issued in accordance with the standard of that act was made a legal tender in the payment of debts in sums not exceeding \$5. Now if A should loan to B one thousand half dollars coined under the Act 1853, and B should in consideration thereof contract with A to pay the debt so created in like silver coin; would not a tender of the same kind of money in payment of the debt be a legal tender? No one, we apprehend, who understands the import of the word tender would answer otherwise than in the affirmative. Then if the debtor in such a case could discharge his obligation by a voluntary performance of his promise, on what just principle could he escape if he were so determined? The duties of the obligator and obligee in such cases must be reciprocal and they should be commensurate. In the nature of things that which it is lawful to tender under the contract supposed on the one hand, it is lawful to demand on the other. (8 Barb., 526; 1 Sim. and Stic., 174 and 607; 2 Edw. Ch. R., 531; Story's Eq. Jur., sec. 723.)

The Act of the Legislature under consideration is purely remedial in its nature. It creates no new right in the abstract. It does no more than add to the cases in which it is competent for the courts to enforce the execution of contracts, specifically, and provides the means by which this can be done. In this the Act is in harmony with the doctrines of equity jurisprudence relating to kindred subjects, and at the same time it in no just cause contravenes the laws of Congress making United States notes lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of debts.

It is alleged on the part of the appellant that the Court erred in determining by judgment that the costs and disbursements of the action must also be paid in gold coin. The second section of the act provides that judgment for the plaintiff may follow the contract or obligation and be made payable in the kind of money or currency specified therein. The plaintiff was entitled to recover his costs, which become a component part of the judgment and payable in the kind of money specified therein.

The judgment is affirmed. CURRY, J.
RHODES, J.
SHAFTER, J.

REMAN'S NEW BOOK.
"STUDIES OF RELIGIOUS HISTORY"—EPILOGUES OF ITS ARGUMENT.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham of New York has translated from the French and Charleton has published M. Ernest Reman's new work, *Studies of Religious History and Criticism*. It comprises a brief but carefully considered statement of the religions of antiquity. M. Reman neither admits that the tissue of fables commonly exhibited to us are to be considered as the real belief of Greece and Rome, nor does he concede the absolute correctness of the symbolic theory put forth by the Neo-Platonists of the early church and modern German writers. The primitive age, he declares, was neither

grossly fetichistic, for everything had a significance for it; nor finely spiritualistic, for it conceived nothing but an abstract idea without sensible covering. It was an age of confused unity, in which man and his world were before him, one in the other and one expressing the other. The moral and religious thought came wrapped in the myths as in a natural and appropriate garment. Very early the myths became mere themes of romance, which the artist cut and fitted to his taste.

The *Mysteries*, on the contrary, are considered as having been the really serious parts of the religions of antiquity. We must not seek in them either a revelation from above, a high moral teaching, or a profound philosophy. The symbol was its own proper end. People follow these dramas addressed to the eye without troubling themselves about their metaphysical sense. The change from the old worship to the other was insensible; the popular faith preserved its most familiar symbols from shipwreck, and they appear as familiar among the primitive Christians as among the worshippers of Jupiter. Indeed humanity is religious, and the necessary form of religion is symbolism.

The next "study" are devoted to the Hebrews and other Semitic nations, to whom he gives the credit of being the foundation of the unity and progress of humanity, and the establishment of the three monotheistic religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islamism—although they themselves did not pass mediocrity in the scale of civilization.

The captivity having transferred to Babylon the royal family, and the principal intellectual men of Judea, that city became a centre of Judaism. Henceforth the religious idea exclusively possessed the Hebrew. There was no more temptation to idolatry. Rabbinism and Synagogue became the prevailing power. The priesthood, strongly organized, stifled all secular life. But Israel was not commissioned to teach the world liberty. It accepted cordially the Persian rule, and only for a brief period succumbed to the Greek spirit. Hence we find the first genesis of Christianity deprived of all help from Hellenic influences, but largely affected with Persian ideas.

Jesus, whom our author denominates "A matchless man," effected a reform in Judaism, so radical and thorough that it was in all respects a complete creation. Jesus founded the eternal religion of humanity, the religion of the soul, stripped of every sacerdotal, of creed, of external ceremonies, accessible to every race, superior to all castes—in a word, absolute. The *Critical History of Jesus* occupies an entire chapter. A more extended view of the philosophy of history. Mr. Reman declares, would satisfy us that a real cause which produced Jesus must be sought for, not outside of humanity, but in the heart of the moral world. Rigorously to separate the historical from the evangelical Christ—the real personage who bore the name of Jesus from the ideal personage of the gospel—is a thing impossible. He will leave without answer questions which criticism cannot be forbidden to raise, but which doubtless it will never be satisfactorily met. The philosopher must recognize the two natures in Jesus: the Christ of the Gospel is the most beautiful incarnation of God, in the fairest of forms—a noble man. As to the man of Galilee, what matter is it if he does escape us? The worker and the prophet will die—the man and the sage will endure.

Islamism was the last religious creation of humanity, yet the last original. Mahomet is historical; the marvelous legends which are attached to him were invented by the Persians; the Arab never believed them. He was a man with all human infirmities; gentle, sensible, faithful, free from hate, tender to women and little children. He shows himself habitually feeble, irascible, distrustful of himself. All the energy of his religion belongs to Omar, but for whom Islamism would never have passed out of Arabia. Indeed, Arabia relapsed to her Ishmaelite life when her religious set out to carry civilization from Malacca to Morocco, from Timbuctoo to Samarcand.

A short chapter is also given to John Calvin. Our author attributes his success to the fact that he was the most Christian man of his generation. His very piety was a condition for seriously religious people are more readily won by severity than by indulgence.

The next "study" is of Channing and the Unitarian movement. Channing is pronounced "the most complete representative of that wholly American experiment of religion without mystery, of rationalism without criticism, of intellectual cultivation without poetry, which seems to be the ideal to which the religion of the United States aspires." The indefatigable optimism which was the whole of his religion never left him for a moment. As a spiritual religion his is not so good as that of Northern Germany; it does not demand enough from those who experience the need of believing. His mission was altogether moral.

"The Future of Religion in Modern Society" concludes the volume. No great wholly original creation of religion, he insists, will have its birth in our civilization. Christianity has possession of the future. But it will not be extended by mission. St. Paul would not be a missionary to-day. Leave the lost children of Nature to fade away in their mother's bosom; before making Christians of them we must make men. The idea that man gets his education from without, by means of artificial processes and pious machinery, is at the bottom of all missions.

In conquest and colonization lies the whole secret of the future of Christianity. The colonizing nations are almost all Protestant. Protestantism is eminently the colonist's religion. It is estimated that if the Roman Catholics emigrating to the United States had remained true to their faith they would make a population of 7,500,000 souls; now the United States contain but 2,000,000 of Catholics, in spite of the annexation of Texas and California.

The United States, South Africa, Hindostan, China and Oceania, bid fair to become Protestant. Russia gives for the Greek Church, Northern and Central Asia, with the Buddhist populations. Catholics have the shores of the Mediterranean and the small communities of Christians to absorb.

The world will ever be religious, and Christianity, in a large sense, is Religion's last bond. Christianity is susceptible of unlimited transformation. The religious, unformal principle that Jesus proclaimed will unfold itself eternally, with an infinite flexibility, producing symbols more and more elevated in every case, according to the different stages of human culture, creating a series suited to each man's capacity.

THE GREAT RACE TO VIRGINIA.—We mentioned yesterday, says the Union of Wednesday, that the first passenger train from Freeport to Latrobe had left the first named place the night before to connect with stages of the Pioneer Company for Virginia City, and that arrangements had been made for a quick trip for the purpose of demonstrating to the traveling community the great superiority of the new route over those which had heretofore been traveled. It was also stated that a locomotive had started out from this city over the Pacific Railroad to connect at Newcastle with the coaches of the California Stage Company for the purpose of proving that the pretensions of the new combination were not well founded, and that the route through Sacramento over the Pacific road is superior to any other traveled route. The locomotive left Freeport about fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock on Monday night, carrying thirty-eight passengers. The locomotive Atlantic left this city at four minutes past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, carrying some seven or eight passengers. Each train carried San Francisco papers, brought up by the Chrysopolis. As a matter of course, our citizens generally were on the quiver throughout yesterday for intelligence from either route as to the progress of the rival stages. The Freeport train reached Latrobe, thirty-seven miles by rail, at forty-five minutes past 12 o'clock, or in about an hour and a half from the starting point. The Atlantic arrived at Newcastle, thirty-one miles distant, in forty-two minutes from Front street. At quarter before 3 o'clock in the morning the coach of the California Stage Company had arrived at a point twenty-seven miles beyond Newcastle. The only intelligence received from the Pioneer stages through the day was contained in a dispatch from L. L. Robinson, dated "Strawberry Valley, 12 o'clock M.," which read: "Heavy rains, heavy roads, heavy load; just arrived." Nothing further was heard from either stage along the line. Soon after 4 o'clock the following dispatch was received in the city from Virginia: "Passengers and papers from Sacramento and San Francisco, by Pacific Railroad and Donner Lake, by California Stage Company's coaches, arrived at 1 o'clock. Time from Sacramento to Virginia, 13 hours. Passengers by way of Freeport and Placerville had not arrived at half-past 2 o'clock." During the afternoon and evening there were many anxious but fruitless inquiries made as to the arrival of the Pioneer coaches. The curiosity of the public was not satisfied until a late hour in the evening, when a dispatch was received stating that the Pioneer stage had arrived at Virginia City at 10 o'clock P. M. The trip was made from San Francisco to Virginia City, through Sacramento and over the Pacific Railroad and Donner Lake Wagon Road, in about twenty-one hours. The trip, through Freeport and Latrobe, and over the Placerville road, was made in thirty hours. The last line and short route, having made deliberate preparation for a trial trip, were beaten just nine hours. We are afraid that the minds of many stupid people will be impressed by these figures with the idea that the new route is not so much of an improvement on the old as has been represented by papers in the service of the new combination. It is supposed by some that 21 hours constitute a shorter period than 30 hours, and we shall look with interest for the arithmetic of the *Alta* to dispel the illusion. A correspondent sends us the following information concerning the trip of the Atlantic, which, it will be perceived, made nearly a mile a minute for some distance after crossing the American river: "The following items in regard to the trip over the Central Pacific Railroad, yesterday morning, may be of interest to your readers.—The distance from this city to Newcastle, 314 miles, was run by James Campbell, with the locomotive Atlantic, in 42 minutes. When it is considered that in this distance are encountered over four miles of the maximum grade of one hundred and five feet per mile, and also the maximum curves which will in any place occur upon this grade, the result is highly gratifying and serves to demonstrate the practicability of safely operating a railroad across the Sierra Nevada at a rate of speed fully equal to that of Express trains upon Eastern roads. The difference in altitude between the points named is nine hundred and thirty feet. The time occupied between the American river bridge and the junction, a distance of fourteen and one-fifth miles, was sixteen minutes. The engine used was built by William Mason, at Taunton (Mass.). Her cylinders are fifteen by twenty-two inches; drivers, five feet diameter.

ATTEMPT OF EXPRESS ROBBERS TO ESCAPE FROM THE JAIL AT OROVILLE.—The Marysville Express of 22d August says: On Friday night last the Gassaway brothers, the well known and notorious highwaymen, confined in Butte county jail at Oroville, made a desperate attempt to escape. One of them procured a case knife, which was converted into a saw, with which he saved off the bolt of his cell door, an iron bar about two inches wide and half an inch thick. Having reached the hall of the jail, he assisted his brothers in gaining access to the hall. They then commenced sawing off the bar of the jail, and had nearly completed their enterprise when the watchman approached and said to them, "Boys, you may as well quit that work. If you saw off that bar it will cost the county much money to repair it." The prisoners agreed with the suggestions of the watchman, and retired to their respective cells. Outside parties were waiting near, with horses in readiness to assist them to escape.—The prisoners were afterward heavily ironed, each one being required to carry "jewelry" to the weight of 75 pounds. It will be remembered that these gentlemen were arrested for robbing the Express of Whiting & Co., and also that of Langdon & Co., while on the road. They are desperate individuals, and are said to have been engaged in highway robberies in different portions of the State for years.

READ! READ! READ! READ!!
cumalism, Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Back, Heart Disease, Mental and Physical Debility, Impotency, Timidity, and all diseases arising from derangement of the Nervous System, can be readily cured by the use of
WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
For sale wholesale and retail by
CRANE & BINGHAM,
Corner of Clay and Front streets, San Francisco, and by all respectable druggists everywhere. ad3m
ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansone,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired Pattern Aug-21, 1862-ly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F.
Hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.
Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
JOSEPH S. BLOOM, N. G.
E. M. THOMAS, Rec. Secretary. ja-1

We feel it to be no impropriety in recommending a trial of that new medicine, Le Doyen's Lithonitric and Alternative. It is claimed to be the most costly in its care and preparation of any Sarsaparilla in use; and so great has been the sale of it below, that the agent has induced the proprietor to advertise largely through the Coast States and Territories. As a blood and constitution alterative, it has Iodine and Iron so chemically combined that it carries with the blood the essential principle of life. Try it, young and old. [jy23-3m]
Coughs and Colds.
The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. Agents for California,
REDINGTON & CO.,
San Francisco.
jy23-1m

MRS. S. A. ALLEN.
A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zybalbammum or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing of it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair. They never fail to restore gray Hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zybalbammum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.
The Restorer Reproaches.
The Hair Dressing Calibrates and Beautifies.
If your hair is thin, try it; if curly, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair thro' life. For sale by all Druggists. Agents for California, Hostetter, Dean & Smith, San Francisco.
[may20-6m]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of the Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th day of July, 1864. Persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make immediate payment.
J. D. HILTON.
J. W. BRICKELL.
July 18, 1864.
W. H. Krager having purchased the interest formerly owned by J. W. Brickell in the Dutch Flat Steam Saw Mill, the business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned. The firm thanked for the patronage heretofore extended to the mill would solicit a continuance of the same, pledging themselves to use every exertion to render satisfaction.
J. JONES.
J. D. HILTON.
W. H. KRAGER.
July 20, 1864.
jy23-1m

SECRETARIES OF MINING COMPANIES ATTENTION!
CROCKER'S
Stock and Assessment Ledger!
Is the simplest, most economical, and useful book ever published.
WE have received over a hundred testimonials from different Secretaries in recommendation.
The Ledger is bound in three styles:
Half Morocco, Muslin sides..... \$10 00
Full Bound, Sheep..... 12 00
Full Bound, Russia Bands..... 17 00
LIBERAL TERMS AT WHOLESALE.
Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. S. CROCKER & CO.,
Book and Job Printers, Sacramento.
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
AND COMPLETE SETS OF BOOKS FOR INCORPORATED COMPANIES
Got up in SUPERIOR STYLE, at the LOWEST RATES.
[ap14-3m]

DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL
THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL is still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.
Sugar Pine Lumber
In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for MINING PURPOSES!
We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducements for contracts.
To Builders and Contractors
Requiring lumber for building purposes, we are supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.
June 20, 1860. J. JONES & CO.

A CARD.
I beg leave to inform my friends and the public that on and after Monday, the 11th day of July, I will sell goods
EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!
I will keep no more running accounts, and all goods ordered, must be paid for when purchased or on delivery. I have been forced to pursue this course from the great difficulty and loss that I have sustained in collecting. In a credit business the good and prompt paying customers have to pay for the doubtful ones, as the merchant has to make up in large profits the amount he loses in bad debts. By adopting the
CASH PRINCIPLE!
In my business I shall be able to sell at Lower Prices than it would be possible for me to do under the credit system. I shall strictly adhere to
ONE PRICE!
And will furnish Prices Current to all who desire, every Monday.
Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same, and trusting that the Cash system will meet their approval, I am, respectfully, &c.,
F. BURKHALTER.
jy16-1m

W. H. KEELER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM
the Eastern States would announce to the public that he has reopened his old store on Main street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat Water company's office, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers and all others who desire anything done in his line. All work done in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to give satisfaction.
Nov. 12, 1863-ly

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Corner of Sansone and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
DRUGGISTS.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and the public generally that we have opened a House in the city of San Francisco, where we will be pleased to see as many of our old friends and customers as can make it convenient to call upon us. We shall keep at both places a large and well selected stock of Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals of all kinds, Solid and Fluid Extracts, Shakers' Herbs, Eclectic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Trusses & Shoulder Brs., Abdominal Supporters, Assayer's Materials. Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS.
Gum Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line.
For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.
BREWERS' STOCK.
Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.
N. B. Ten bales Hops just received by Express.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ASSAYER'S MATERIAL.
Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.
We are constantly receiving per express, supplies from the manufacturers. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

TILDE'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.
Of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

PERFUMERY.
We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufacturers. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.
Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.
Burning Fluid, Nuts-foot Oil, Lard Oil, and Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

PATENT MEDICINES.
We are Agents for nearly all valuable articles in use, and our stock is unusually large. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
San Francisco.

PAID IN GREENBACKS!
DR. W. D. OLENDORF, OF RED BLUFF,
California, availing himself of the law making Greenbacks a legal tender, has, through Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., tendered and paid us two hundred and seventy-five dollars in GREENBACKS (for goods purchased payable in gold coin), in full payment of his obligations to us. This amount we were compelled to receive or get nothing.
We feel it our duty to let the public know of this, as any other transaction of like character, that they may understand who the parties are that will avail themselves of the cheap but unjust mode of paying their honest debts.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento and San Francisco.

FOR FAMILY USE.
We have on hand a large assortment of articles for Family and Hotel use, the following comprise a part only:
Flavoring Extracts, Superior Starch, (Ginger, liquid and in balls)
Pure Indigo, Gelatine and Isinglass,
Tapioca and Arrowroot, Polishing Wax for cloths,
Pearl Barley and Sago, Concentrated Lye,
Oat meal, Potash and Sal Soda,
Yeast Powders, Stove Polish,
Cream Tartar and Soda, Stove Brushes,
Fresh Hops.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Dissecting Instruments, Sphygmometers,
Eye Instruments, Syringes,
Obstetrical Instruments, Tonsel Instruments,
Polypus Forceps, Amputating Instruments,
Prolaps, Breast Pumps,
Post Mortem Instruments, Bougies,
Pocket Instruments, Catheters,
Trepanning Instruments, Capping Instruments,
Speculums, Electro Magnetic Batteries.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

DENTAL
IMPORTING HOUSE,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

We respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:
Plain and Pivot Teeth, Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work, Steel and Wire Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum and Plain, great variety, Excavators, durs & drills,
Jones & White's gold foil, Serrus, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil, Brushes and Carandum
Wat's Crystal Foil and Wheels,
Sponge Gold, Grind Stones and Polish
Tin Foil and Platina plate Gold Plate and Solder,
Dental chairs & head rests, Lathe,
Forceps, a large variety, Mouth Mirrors, different
Files of all kinds, patterns.

ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS.
Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.
Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.
Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento,
R. H. McDONALD & CO., San Francisco.

BLANKS, TRUST DEEDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION, for sale at this office.

STAGES AND TRAVEL.
DUTCH FLAT WAGON ROAD.
THIS ROAD IS NOW FULLY COMPLETED and open for business. Teamsters will find it the SHORTEST, BEST and Cheapest ROUTE
— T O —
WASHOE, REESE RIVER & HUMBOLDT
Yet Constructed over the Mountains.
THERE IS ONLY ONE SUMMIT TO CROSS; the grade going East at no place exceeds Ten Inches to the Rod, and it is wide enough for two teams to pass each other without difficulty. The same team can transport ONE-QUARTER MORE FREIGHT THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE, and make the round trip to Virginia City in
THREE DAYS LESS TIME.
Teams returning from Virginia will take the Honess Pass road to Ingham's at Stampede Valley, where the new road turns off to the left. All teams coming West without load can travel the new road
FREE OF TOLL!
Until further notice. All those taking loads at Newcastle, the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, three miles from Auburn, can travel the road going East, free of toll up to July, 10th, 1864.

TEAMSTERS, TRY IT!
And See for Yourself.
CHARLES CROCKER,
President of the Company.
jy2 instf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.
From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 5 A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10 1/2 A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1 1/2 P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6 1/2 A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 2 P. M. This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Hillsdown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.
Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for safety, speed and comfort.
August 6, 1863.-tf

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864, until further notice, the trains of the Central Pacific Railroad will be run as follows:
UP TRAINS LEAVE
Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., arrive at Newcastle at 7:30 A. M. Sacramento at 1 P. M., arrive at Newcastle at 2:30 P. M. Newcastle at 5 P. M., arrive at Sacramento at 6:40 P. M.
DOWN TRAINS LEAVE
Newcastle at 6:45 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 8:40 A. M. Newcastle at 10:30 A. M., arrive at Sacramento at 12 M. The 6:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. up trains connect at the junction with the cars of the California Central Railroad for Lincoln.
The 6:45 A. M. down train receives passengers from Folsom for Sacramento; and the 10:30 A. M. train connects at the same place with the cars for Folsom, and at Sacramento with the Steamers for San Francisco.
On Sunday one train only will be run, leaving Sacramento at 6:15 A. M., and Newcastle at 10:30 A. M. Stages for Virginia City, Dutch Flat, Nevada, and intermediate places connect with the cars at Newcastle at 7:30 A. M. Stages for Marysville and other points north connect at Lincoln at 7:30 A. M.
LELAND STANFORD,
President C. P. R. R. Co.
jell

PACIFIC FORWARDING AND COMMISSION COMPANY,
— AND —
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
New Castle, Placer Co.
All Goods marked "Care of PACIFIC CO." will receive our prompt attention. jell-tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.
F. GROES, DESIRES TO INFORM
the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homestead SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 18, 1862.-tf

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY
inform the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of
COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.
From the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers together with an excellent supply of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices. Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

DENTAL CASES.
Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from \$75 to \$175, each.
DENTAL BOOKS.
We keep constantly on hand a supply of all the most approved Standard Works on Dentistry. Our efforts will be to keep a large and well selected stock of all Dental Material, where the Dental Profession may confidently rely upon having their orders filled in the best possible manner.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento, 120 J street, San Francisco, cor. Pine and Sacramento strs. [jy2-tf]

SODA WATER MATERIAL.
Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust Soda Turbine. Everything in the line.
For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

MINING ROPE.
IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPE—FLAT AND ROUND—for hoisting from deep shafts and inclines.
Made in ANY LENGTH and of ANY SIZE, AT THE MANUFACTORY OF
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
412 Clay street, San Francisco.
The first sort of WIRE and MANILLA ROPE of equal strength is about the same per foot. A Wire Rope, properly applied, will stand from three to five Manilla Ropes.
jcs3-3mt

SALOONS AND BILLIARDS.
SENATE SALOON.
Main Street, Opposite the Express.
THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO INFORM the citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased this well known stand where he will constantly keep the best
Wines and Liquors
to be had in the market. Cigars of the best brands always on hand. A call from those who desire to purchase beverages solicited.
DAV MAYER.
November 12, 1863.-tf

PLACER BREWERY
BOOMERANG
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorable resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style, laying always on hand the best
Wines and Liquors!
Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and examine.
March 13th, 1862.-tf
J. F. MYER.

BED ROCK SALOON
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,
Geo. L. SLOCUM, Proprietor.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the most
Wines, Brandies, Cigars
and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 4, 1862.-tf

PICTURE GALLERY!
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.
THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.
Ambrotypes and Photographs!
taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
O. B. S. KIVER.
May 28, 1863.-tf

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.
THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation, in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the best celebrated mills in Placer county. We have a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having
Reduced the Prices!
to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a little lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity. We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders of lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.
Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to
Miners and Builders!
Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles.
ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Main Street, Opposite the Placer Brewery.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he has made to order boots of all grades from a Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.
THEODORE SCHUBERT.
Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.-3m

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY,
SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.
HENRY RUNKLE, PROPRIETOR.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS ESTABLISHED Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh
Bread, Cakes and Pies
always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars!
and an attentive and accommodating Bartender always ready to attend to the spiritual wants of those who may favor him with a call.
jan10-4-tf

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,
Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of
HARDWARE!
STOVES.
TINWARE, &c., &c.,
Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!
The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.
Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of
Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!
or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

WHITNEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO)
JOHNSTON & CO.
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
California Produce
Auburn Station, Placer Co.
Mark your goods "W. & Co." and you will receive receipts with goods, for the duties and freight out mistakes.
Office—Sacramento, Corner Front and Main streets. Also at the Railroad Depot, Auburn.
[jcs22-7]

STOVES.
TINWARE, &c., &c.,
Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!
The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.
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AND DEALERS IN
California Produce
Auburn Station, Placer Co.
Mark your goods "W. & Co." and you will receive receipts with goods, for the duties and freight out mistakes.
Office—Sacramento, Corner Front and Main streets. Also at the Railroad Depot, Auburn.
[jcs22-7]

ANCIENT USE OF SCENTS.

Constantine the Great provided fragrant oils to be burned at the altars of the greater churches in Rome; and St. Paulinus, of Nola, a writer of the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, tells us how, in his time, wax tapers were made for church use, so as to shed fragrance as they burned:

"Lumina ceratis adolentur odora papyri."

A perfume in common use, even to this day, was the invention of one of the earliest of the Roman nobles, named Frangipani, and still bears his name; it is a powder, or sachet, composed of every known spice, in equal proportions, to which is added ground iris or orris root, in equal weight to the whole, with one per cent. of musk or civet. A liquid of the same name, invented by his grandson Mercutio Frangipani, is also in common use, prepared by digesting the Frangipani powder in rectified spirits, which dissolves out the fragrant principles. This has the merit of being the most lasting perfume made. The perfumes used by the ancients were, undoubtedly, nothing more than the odoriferous gums which naturally exude from various trees and shrubs indigenous to the Eastern hemisphere. That they were very extensively used, and much valued, we have only to read the Scriptures for proofs: "Who is this that cometh—perfumed with myrrh and frankincense, with all the powders of the merchant?"—(Song of Solomon, iii. 6.) Abstaining from the use of perfume in Eastern countries is considered as a sign of humiliation: "The Lord will take away the tablets, and it shall come to pass that instead of a sweet smell there shall be a stink."—(Ezek. xxxv. 22; Isaiah iii. 20-24.) The word tablets in this passage means perfume boxes, curiously inlaid, made of metal, wood, and ivory. Some of these boxes may have been made in the shape of buildings, which would explain the word "palaces" in Psalm xiv. 8: "All thy garments smell of myrrh, and aloes, and cassia, out of the ivory palaces, whereby they have made thee glad." From what is said in Matt. ii. 11, it would appear that perfumes were considered among the most valuable gifts which man could bestow: "And when they (the wise men) had opened their treasures, they presented unto him (Christ) gifts, gold, and frankincense, and myrrh." As far as we are able to learn, all the perfumes used by the Egyptians and Persians during the early part of the world were dry perfumes, consisting of spikenard (Nardostachys jatamansi), myrrh, oilbalm, and other gum resins, nearly all of which are still in use by the manufacturers of odors. Among the curiosities shown at Alnwick Castle is a vase that was taken from an Egyptian catacomb. It is full of a mixture of gum, resins, etc., which evolve a pleasant odor to the present day, although probably 3,000 years old. We have no doubt that the original use of this vase and its contents were for perfuming apartments in the same way that pot pourri is now used.

MASONIC HUMANITY.—A man, rich or poor, is a better citizen for his Masonry and his devotion to the arts, whether he is going to be perfect for it by and by or not. Our institution, next to Christianity, more than all others together, will cause this land to become yet the glory of the earth—not a mere mass or multitude of persons, but an accordant, sympathetic, vital community—flowing into all beauty, and ripening into all faithfulness.

Nothing need exceed the grandeur of our fraternity, if it but fully realize its mission and be true to its spirit—disowning and abolishing all distinctions that destroy and oppress, and conserving all tendencies in government and country to promote good will to all men. A scholar in the oldest English university has lately said that universal history has enriched our language with a word that never passed the lips of Plato, Socrates, or Aristotle—the word mankind; that where the Greek saw barbarians we saw brethren; where he saw heroes and demigods we see parents and ancestors; where he saw nations we see mankind, many ways several but moving to one destiny, and bearing one image of God; as where the ancient material observer saw separate spheres in the sky, we see one system.

We do not hesitate to declare that Masonry has secured these results. She has been perpetually teaching and the lessons have been learned. There has been a general progress of humanity in the world. There have been pauses and local refluxes of the tide of truth and goodness, showing we must make closer applications of Masonic truth by every right instrumentality. By nothing have rich and poor, wise and ignorant cultivated and uncultivated, fortunate and disappointed been so brought into union among us as by Masonry.

Ten thousand facts, remote or recent, might be quoted to show the necessity of such a work. When in the civil wars of our mother country, quarter had been refused to Prince Rupert's Irishmen, the Parliament, for apology said he should know there was a difference between an Irishman and an Englishman. That precisely is the difference Masonry would reduce. All must be brought upon the level of humanity.—*National Freeman.*

LONG AND SHORT HAIR.—Many customs have prevailed among the fair sex respecting the mode of arranging the hair, and they have a right to adopt a variety of changes; but cutting the hair short, and wearing it like boys is not commendable. Men have, at different times worn the hair long. This has been condemned as an unscriptural custom. In the days of Charles the First, of England, the cavaliers, who despised close religious forms, wore long hair, while Puritans cut theirs short, and were called "roundheads." It has been calculated that by continual cutting and shaving of the hair, about seven feet in length is removed from a man in twenty-five years. Some writers assert that the practice of close cutting and shaving tends to weaken the body. Such writers draw a powerful argument from Sampson of old, who, when all unshorn, slew several thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass.

MANY a fellow, who talks of laying down his life had much better elevate it.

WEALTH bears more heavily on talent than poverty; under gold-mountains and thrones, who knows how many a spiritual giant may be crushed down and buried.

WHY should we be more shy of repeating ourselves than the Spring be tired of blossoms or the night of stars? Nature never wears of saying over her coral pater-noster.

GOD, in bestowing upon us the beautiful art of daguerotyping, took a pencil of fire from "the angel standing in the sun," and placed it in the hands of a mortal.

OLD men love their early memories. Like the Greeks, they draw pictures of bliss, as it were, on the marble sarcophagi of their changed, slumbering past.

THERE are eleven hundred religions in the world, but the forms of irreligion are still more numerous. So it is very possible that most people go to the Devil.

PUTNAM'S Clothes WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
Self-adjusting Wringer.

NO WOOD-WORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

Warranted with or without Cog-wheels.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at Fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and, without exception the best Wringer ever made. Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world. Energetic agents can make from \$3 to \$10 per day. Sample Wringer sent Express—paid on receipt of price. No. 2, \$6 50. No. 1, \$7 50. No. F, \$8 50. No. A, \$9 50. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by the

PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13 Platt str., New York, Cleveland, Ohio, and
Birmingham, Vt.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS:

That Iron well galvanized will not rust; that a simple machine is better than a complicated one; that a wringer should be self adjusting and efficient; that thumb-screws and fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order; that wood soaked in hot-water will swell, shrink and split; that wood bearings for a shaft to run in will wear out; that the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog-wheels, will not tear the clothes; that cog-wheel regulators are not essential, that the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named; that all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made; that it will wring a Thread or a Bed-Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but only insert a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, rest Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with ANY and ALL others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen:—I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours, JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to endorse the above statement in all particulars. JNO. C. LEFFERTS, New York, Jan. 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Wringer by practical working and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and its saving wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Respectfully yours, HON. HORACE GREELEY, New York, Jan. 1864.

LE DOYEN'S
Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and
Iodine Alternative.
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

A Positive and Specific Remedy
FOR

ALL DISEASES OR AFFECTIONS OF
THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS
EXISTING IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA
IS SAFE, PLEASANT IN ITS TASTE, AND
MORE STRENGTHENING THAN
ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF
IRON OR BARK!

For those suffering from
BROKEN DOWN OR DELICATE CON-
STITUTIONS, FROM WHAT-
SOEVER CAUSE.

LE DOYEN'S SARSAPARILLA
Will give you

A GOOD APPETITE!
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES, BRISK,
AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS.

And enable you

TO SLEEP WELL!

A trial will convince the most skeptical.
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WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREAT-

ed by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. BARVARD, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the sixth day of May A. D. 1864, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund.....\$ 355 15
Redemption do..... 3,630 24
Hospital do..... 246 14
School do..... 404 71
School Districts..... 4,433 55
Road do..... 1,953 59
Indian Fund..... 37 60
Estate of Deceased Persons..... 150 91
County Clerk's Fund..... 398 42
Railroad Interest Fund..... 1,030 92

Total amount.....\$12,141 33

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Twelve thousand one hundred and forty-one 33-100 dollars.

[I. R. S.] H. FELLOWS, County Judge.

JAS. R. RODGERS, }
D. W. MADDEN, } Board of Supervisors
A. B. SCOTT, }

Subscribed and sworn to, before me this sixth day of May, 1864. D. W. SPEAR, County Clerk.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.
FINE CUT CHEWING, SMOKING.

Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Orinoco, Canaster, 1 & 2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21-ly

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

Sewing Machines!

For Family Use and Manufacturing Purposes

Prices from \$60 Upwards

Over 50,000 in Use!

WE beg to assure the public that the well-known reputation of these Machines for RELIABILITY will be fully sustained, and in our rapidly increasing business the same care will be faithfully exercised in every department of our manufacture. Every Machine sold by us IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

The public attention is respectfully requested to the following

Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the Grover & Baker stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements

GROVER & BAKER, S. M. CO.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew front two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY, or their Agents, or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 11.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machines, and all others are pirates upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, JR.

The attention of Tailors and Manufacturers, who prefer the "lock stitch," is called to our

Improved Shuttle Machines,

which are speedily adapted to their requirements

—AND—

THE BEST IN USE

R. G. BROWN, Agent,

329 (91) Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

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J. T. ALLMENT, 156 Second st., Marysville;

J. L. WOODMAN, Main street, Stockton;

GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;

J. F. BARRS, Placerville;

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NEW STYLE

IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME

No Leather pad used in the

NEW STYLE MACHINES!

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER

AND

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSER!!

ARE ATTACHED TO THE

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES!

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OVER-SHIRTS, COATS, SUITS, &c.

They now use from 40 to 50 constantly, and are turning out

THE FINEST GOODS

In the Market.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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Corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
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FRENCH, WILSON & CO.,

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Make the best Clothing:

Furnishing Goods, all kinds.

Retailing for cash, at Wholesale Prices.

Largest and Best Stock of

CLOTHING.

FURNISHING GOODS,

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To be found in any Retail House in California.

Good's suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.

We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up fine clothing to order. We have the best cutter in this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases without alteration.

Our stock of cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York his season.

Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave their measure, free of charge.

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JONATHAN KILREDGE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE-PROOF DOORS,

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BANK VAULTS,

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RAILINGS,

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All orders promptly attended to.

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San Francisco, May, 1862. 6m

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SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater.

San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNER, LONG CONNECTED

with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and